

A single goal—defence of motherland and peace

Knobel. Our chief goal is to defend the revolution, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the motherland, and maintain peace in our region as well as worldwide, Babrak Karimov told the latest session of Afghanistan's Revolutionary Council.

Another crucial goal, he continued, is to set up and strengthen local bodies of state power.

Danish peace activists in conference

Copenhagen. "Yes to disarmament", "No to nuclear missiles", "Free the North of nuclear weapons" were the slogans of a Danish peace advocates conference in Copenhagen's Alborghus suburb which was attended by 700 representatives of the country's parties and organizations.

The conference also drew members of Norway's mass movement "No to nuclear weapons", people from the peace camps at Comiso in Italy and Greenham Common in Britain.

Geneva Conference says: Treaty is observed

Geneva. The implementation of the 1972 Treaty on the Prohibition of the Employment of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Seabed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof signed by more than seventy countries has been discussed by the Second Conference which examined the observance of the Treaty.

During the two-week-long meetings it was stated that the aims of the Treaty as set forth in its Preamble and its main articles were being fulfilled and that the Treaty had proved its usefulness and efficiency. The Conference noted with satisfaction that since the first Conference which took place in 1977, it had been signed by another

ten countries. It has been decided that the Third Conference is to meet in Geneva in five to seven years' time.

On the whole, the discussions at the forum were carried on in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere. The Conference elected members to its leading bodies. These include delegations from the Soviet Union, the GDR, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, Cuba, and Mongolia.

TORY POLICIES RAPPED

London. The policies of the Tory cabinet are exceedingly dangerous to the cause of peace, said Labour MP Michael Meacher.

The stockpiling of nuclear armaments, he said in Newcastle,

is not a wise lot.

Drawing by Konstantin Rybalka

NATO should follow Soviet example, say Western experts

Washington. The North Atlantic bloc ought to follow the Soviet example and undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This step would reduce the threat of nuclear war in Europe and throughout the world, improve the overall political atmosphere on the continent and contribute to a successful outcome of the talks on reductions in both nuclear and conventional weapons. This is the main idea expressed

in the booklet published by the influential Brookings Institution under the title, "The Security of the Alliance: NATO and the Renunciation of the First Use of Nuclear Weapons". It contains articles by prominent American and West European specialists on international relations who provide an exhaustive analysis of the present political and military situation in Europe.

I do not approve of the policy of the United States and its president and do not want now American nuclear missiles to appear on British soil, the MP stressed.

Having always led a modest life, upon retirement 15-year-old American sergeant Sidney Olson decided to do something more exciting. He got some suitable clothing which just happened to be military, his general's star which he attached to the shoulder-straps of his uniform, decked it out with ribbons and all sorts of military decorations, and set off on a journey to Italy.

Having crossed the Atlantic, the sergeant introduced himself to NATO Commander South Europe. The self-styled general was received with honours everywhere, in capitals and backwaters, in embassies and houses where the honours and the enterprising soldier dined and drank in his heart's content.

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conflict", disguising its own imperialist aims with a spurious concern for the "stability" and "well-being" of any peoples suffering from its aggressive designs. The hypocrisy of such rhetoric by the "Reagan team" is most glaringly obvious with regard to Central America.

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Round the Soviet Union

A SEMINAR FOR SOVIET AND FOREIGN SURGEONS JUST ENDED AT THE KAUNAS CARDIOLOGICAL CENTRE IN LITHUANIA. Achievements in the heart pacemaker area and ways to improve their efficiency were discussed. Attention was paid to advanced techniques and the latest instruments. Thorough studies were supplemented by surgical work. There also was a show of the latest medical equipment, instruments and tools, and a new generation of Soviet-made pacemakers.

PARTICIPANTS IN THE ANNUAL BOLDINO RECITALS HAVE MET IN THE OLD PUSHKIN PARK WITH ITS FESTIVE AUTUMN FAIR. The recitals are dedicated to the 150th anniversary of the Russian poet's "second Boldino autumn", a term which literary historians have reserved for the seven autumn weeks which Pushkin spent in his family's village in 1833. Over this short period, the poet completed his historical treatise on Pugachov and his poem, "The Broad Horsemen", wrote "The Tale of the Fishermen and the Golden Fish", "The Tale of the Deed Princess and Seven Champions", and the famous poem, "Autumn".

IN THE MOLDAVIAN CAPITAL KISHINEV, AN INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM HAS BEEN HELD ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL LANGUAGES, THE ORAMMAR AND VOCABULARY, AND THE MUTUAL SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ENRICHMENT OF THE PEOPLES IN THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. Apart from Soviet specialists, the forum has been attended by linguists from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

A SYMPOSIUM PUT FORWARD BY SOVIET SCIENTISTS THAT THE FUTURE OF THE OIL INDUSTRY IN KAZAKHSTAN, A CONSTITUTENT REPUBLIC IN THE EASTERN SOVIET UNION, LIES WITH THE DISCOVERY OF SALT PLUGS, HAS BEEN CONVINCINGLY CONFIRMED. In the territory of the Atyraubinsk Region a discovery has been made of commercial reserves of oil in rock which is found beneath these underground structures made of crystalline salt.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

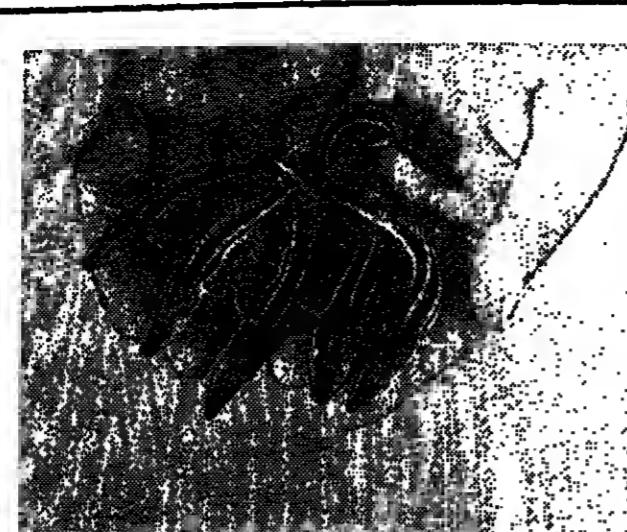
WHAT SHOULD SCHOOL BE LIKE?

Reform of the school system is now a prominent feature of discussion in all the national papers. In this age of rapid change the school just cannot remain as it is, writes teacher V. Vostyav in *PRAVDA*. It is now vital to tailor its functions to the new requirements of life, but exactly which requirements? Some people believe that school, to keep up with the times, should be geared to the latest gains made by the scientific and technological revolutions, which would allegedly make its curriculum far more complex leading to overstrain on the result of too much study. Still I am of the opinion, the author notes, that the school of the late 20th century should, or before, serve the needs of the young already faced with the onset of scientific and technological breakthroughs. There are still people around for whom the transition from primary to general seven-year education was nothing short of a miracle. But this achievement has been superseded by an emphasis on type and quality of the new ten-year general education. It is often hard to predict how our schoolchildren will turn out, whether they will ever need the binomial theorem or Mayakovsky's poetry, the Boyle-Mariotte law or the Periodic Table. In their future occupations what they will certainly expect to do is to show an innovative approach to things — and this is exactly what we should help them learn to do, the author points out.

A MILLION VOLUMES IN ONE ROOM

Library equipment is becoming increasingly versatile in this country, notes *IZVESTIA* in its "The guide-lines of scientific and technological progress" column.

THE 'TSAR' FISH



Young sturgeon released into the Volga.

Since time immemorial in Russia the sturgeon has been called the "tsar" fish since its taste is being considered deliciously tasty. It was a staple at princely feasts and even became part of the emblem of several towns.

Few other species were fished as intensively as the sturgeon, which sharply depleted its numbers and some of its species became threatened with extinction. Urgent moves made in the USSR not only helped save the fish but also increase the stock of the sturgeon proper, the stoloto sturgeon and the white sturgeon. Now the Soviet Union accounts for most of the world's sturgeon catch.

A fish-breeding factory in Volgograd on the Lower Volga is active in spawning white sturgeon and stoloto sturgeons. The process begins with grown fish being meticulously selected after catch and taken to the factory in special pools.

More mineral fertilizers and forage phosphates

The Soviet Union, which is leading the world in the production of fertilizers, with nearly 27 million tonnes produced in 1962, continues to increase the volume of their production and to improve their quality in keeping with the Food Programme.

Last July, the Novosibirsksky potassium factory in the Urals commissioned the first stage for the production of 900,000 tonnes of mineral fertilizers a year. The are used for their production — synths — come through the mine shaft half a kilometre deep from a rich deposit just below the factory's compound.

By 1990, this country will produce between 30 and 32 million tonnes of mineral fertilizers a year with a 100 per cent nutrient content.

Considerable increases are expected in the production of forage phosphates which, in turn, will increase productivity of dairy and meat farming.

Another three factories are under construction — one in the Moscow region, one near Leningrad, and one in Krasnodar in the Northern Caucasus, for the production of large phosphates, each with a production capacity of half a million tonnes of phosphates a year. The raw materials for these industries will come from the rich Kedrov deposit found in the northwest of the USSR.

The three factories are to be commissioned in 1984.

THE BIG CHU CANAL CONTINUES TO GROW

The Big Chu Canal, which is the biggest artificial waterway in the world, has been enlarged, with a new 33-kilometre stretch being commissioned between the main water installation and the republic's capital.

This canal, which takes in water from five mountain rivers, will allow the irrigation of nearly twenty thousand hectares of land and an increase of water-supplies to over 30 thousand hectares of arable land in collective and state farms.

The Big Chu Canal plays an important role in the development of farming in the republic. With the commissioning of the Western branch of the canal and the Orlotokof reservoir on the Chu River, 10 thousand hectares of previously unused land will be sown with crops.

The installation is a major factory in the Polar tundra. Obtaining gas from a depth of three kilometres, it will not only dry it, but also separate gas condensate with its subsequent processing at refineries. Four such installations are to be built here during this five-year plan period.

Gas condensate to be extracted at Urengol

Gas processing is a new profession which will be added to the traditional list of jobs at the Urengol gas field in Western Siberia. Workers here have begun work on the construction of the first installation for industrial extraction of gas condensate, whereas hitherto the field produced only gas.

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Only recently Novosibirsk engineers developed the first commercial laser archive memory. Just imagine a roundabout studded with vertically placed 70 mm plates, each of them carrying holograms at 6,000 pages of text. The 268 plates making up the roundabout may serve as a regular library, with its "catalogue" stored in a microcomputer which runs the memory.

What makes such a "library" different from the ordinary one is that the text appears on a TV screen and may be read, copied, printed out or photographed. As distinct from magnetic memory, laser memory is immune to the influence of electric or magnetic fields, and can be put to most varied uses. To illustrate, you could store the entire Lenin Library in just one room! Apparently the initial users of it will be research and patent libraries as well as industrial data banks, which are crucial to any modern computer system. It could also store various specifications and space records, be used in the standardization of services and crime detection, and the list goes on and on.

STEAMER IN THE 'RETRO' STYLE

The Zhizot shipbuilders in the Yakut Autonomous Republic in Siberia have launched a powerful river paddle tug, writes *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA*. On both sides, the ship has paddle wheels, each four metres in diameter. This widens the vessel by eight metres, while its total length is more than forty metres. Although the ship looks awkward from the outside, it can turn about very sharply by turning its wheels in different directions. Its speed is more than 17 kilometres an hour, and in its class it is a perfect match for the traditional screw-propelled tugs.

What prompted the idea behind the manufacture of the ship?

Places to visit

The Bakhrushin Museum

A theatrical museum — the first in Russia — was opened very early in 1964 by Alexei Bakhrushin, a member of the town council. He collected almost everything that concerned the Russian theatre: programmes of performances, playbills, ballerinas' shoes and scripts of plays.

A carpenter's bench is one of most unusual exhibits. It seems that Russian playwright Ostrovsky was a rather gifted woodworker.

The museum has "actors' careers" with collections of material about the most celebrated actors as well as exhibits devoted to producers.

Material on folk, or peasant theatre, has a prominent place at the Bakhrushin Theatrical Museum.



From Natan portrait of Fyodor Chaliapin as Philip II in Verdi's "Don Carlos", 1917. A collection of ballet shoes.

CMEA additions to the genetic pool

Under the long-term task-oriented programme for cooperation in agriculture and food industries, the socialist CMEA member-countries are carrying out international tests to check on the types and hybrids of 27 high-yielding crops and seven types of fruit. Joining their efforts, selectionists from the CMEA countries have evolved types and hybrids of grain crops which produce stable yields of seven to eight tonnes end even more per hectare.

In this country the crops produced by selectionists from the other CMEA countries are allotted one-fifth of the total land under maize, and a considerable share of the land under other crops. This gives the Soviet Union an additional two million tonnes of grain every year. At the same time, the countries of the CMEA community take advantage of more than 70 high-yielding types and hybrids of winter wheat, maize, sunflower, rice and other crops selected in the Soviet Union.

At the same time, joint efforts are under way to raise efficiency in animal husbandry on the basis of using the genetic potential of the best breeds of cattle and poultry.

Over the past decade, the Soviet Union purchased from its CMEA partners nearly 12 thousand heads of high-bred cattle, 25 thousand sows and more than 15 thousand sheep, having, in its turn, supplied these countries with considerable numbers of its own high-bred animals.

There are some limitations on the application for students' places at institutes and universities. One of these is the age limit of 17. However, very talented young boys and girls can be accepted from this rule. This year, brothers Alik and Vassily Arutyunyan, 12 and 13 respectively, from the Caucasian Republic of Armenia, have become students after completing their course of studies at school as external pupils.

According to the information obtained by the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the most popular departments of education last summer were in the humanities. After the triumph of the sciences in the mid-sixties, the interest in the arts among young people has been gradually growing. According to the Ministry's experts, this tendency will continue over the next few years.

As in the other developed countries, higher education in the USSR is becoming more and more expensive. In the United States, for instance, tuition fees in the present academic year are to rise by an average of ten per cent. This growing expense is an objective process, as colleges and universities are acquiring new teaching machines and aids. Whereas in the recent past, the education of one student in this country used to cost 1,000 rubles, today, it costs 1,200 rubles. Unlike other countries such as the United States, this does not affect either the students' or their families' budget, as all education beginning from the primary school all the way through to institute or university is free of charge. That is why more than half of the new institutions established this year come from workers' and farmers' families, in some industrial and agrarian areas this figure is as high as 70 per cent, for example being the town of Kostroma, a regional capital in the north of the RSFSR. In the big cities like Moscow and Leningrad, where there are many office workers, this figure is down to 20-30 per cent.

This year, Soviet institutes and universities will have an intake of 70 thousand foreign students. Of these, forty thousand come from one hundred developing countries. They will be taught 248 professions out of a total of 450 available. In the Soviet institutes and universities, they are educated at 200 institutes and universities in 65 Soviet cities. The underlying principle of their education is that they receive their education in this country and are employed in their own.

VIEWPOINT

NEW ACADEMIC YEAR IN SOVIET COLLEGES

Andrei LOSKUTOV

Last summer, nearly three million young people applied to gain studentships at 802 Soviet institutes and universities, but after competing in entrance exams only one out of four applicants was accepted. The number of students depends on the overall need for specialists and not on the number of graduates the institutes can produce. This year, the student intake at institutes and universities is more than 640 thousand people, or 10 to 12 per cent more than the economy actually requires for 1987 when most of this year's new students will have received their qualifications. This surplus of 10 to 12 per cent is allowed for to set off natural losses.

Some students will decide to drop out because of a mistaken choice in their future career, others will take up correspondence courses, etc.

There are some limitations on the application for students' places at institutes and universities. One of these is the age limit of 17. However, very talented young boys and girls can be accepted from this rule.

This year, brothers Alik and Vassily Arutyunyan, 12 and 13 respectively, from the Caucasian Republic of Armenia, have become students after completing their course of studies at school as external pupils.

According to the information obtained by the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the most popular departments of education last summer were in the humanities. After the triumph of the sciences in the mid-sixties, the interest in the arts among young people has been gradually growing. According to the Ministry's experts, this tendency will continue over the next few years.

As in the other developed countries, higher education in the USSR is becoming more and more expensive. In the United States, for instance, tuition fees in the present academic year are to rise by an average of ten per cent. This growing expense is an objective process, as colleges and universities are acquiring new teaching machines and aids. Whereas in the recent past, the education of one student in this country used to cost 1,000 rubles, today, it costs 1,200 rubles. Unlike other countries such as the United States, this does not affect either the students' or their families' budget, as all education beginning from the primary school all the way through to institute or university is free of charge. That is why more than half of the new institutions established this year come from workers' and farmers' families, in some industrial and agrarian areas this figure is as high as 70 per cent, for example being the town of Kostroma, a regional capital in the north of the RSFSR. In the big cities like Moscow and Leningrad, where there are many office workers, this figure is down to 20-30 per cent.

This year, Soviet institutes and universities will have an intake of 70 thousand foreign students. Of these, forty thousand come from one hundred developing countries. They will be taught 248 professions out of a total of 450 available. In the Soviet institutes and universities, they are educated at 200 institutes and universities in 65 Soviet cities. The underlying principle of their education is that they receive their education in this country and are employed in their own.

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UNEXPECTED FIND

YOUNG DOCTOR'S SCHOOL IN TAJIKISTAN

The modern world contains many different kinds of jobs and positions and it is hard even for a computer to select, out of this "ocean", the one which suits one particular person. However, this effort of selection has to be made by every school-leaver. This country has a state system for professional guidance which is designed to help adolescents find their place in life. One of these activities is the School of the Young Doctor which has been set up at the Abi Ali Ibn-Sina Medical Institute in the city of Dushanbe, Tajikistan, writes *MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA*.

Medicine is not a profession in which one can make a mistake in choice. Therefore, the main aim of the School of the Young Doctor is to provide professional guidance for senior school children interested in medicine. The programme at the school includes lectures on medicine, practical work, and also visits to the college's education department, as well as visits of clinics, ambulance and first-aid stations, as well as visiting critically ill patients. Practical work was moved to another department's substation.

An archaeological monument

was found near the village of

the Kuchka district.

It is a bronze-

urn.

It is a bronze-

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

NIKITA MIKHALKOV



They include the classical Westerns, "No Stranger Among Aliens, Alien Among One's Own People", an exquisitely stylized, "The Slave of Love", a psychological drama, "Five Evenings", a tragicomedy, "Kib and Kita", and, finally, two brilliant screen versions of classics — "An Utchash Pica for the Player Piano" after Chekhov and "Several Days in the Life of I. I. Oblavov" after Gogol'.

In fact Nikita has inherited his artistic qualities and talent from his father, Sergei Mikhalkov, Number One poet for children in this country, from his mother, Nelly Koreshalovskaya, a well-known painter and translator of poetry, and from his grandfather, Pyotr Konchalovsky, a lesser Soviet artist. However, any heritage including talent is spent and lost very quickly if the "heir" does nothing himself to enrich his "wealth". Nikita Mikhalkov possesses rare discipline and even passion for his job to which he abandons himself completely. In the complex organism known as "the filming crew" he is the recognized leader not only because of his position as director. He is a natural leader because he is not afraid to assume responsibility, because he can get along with people by creating an atmosphere of care and interest, an attitude more akin to the theatre and remote from the nervous and fussy atmosphere in the cinema.

Even though much of Nikita Mikhalkov's life is taken up as a film director, he has not forgotten his first vocation as an actor. A short while ago we saw him play one of the male roles in the film, "Steloo for Two", where he colourfully portrayed a modern scoundrel who is convinced that he is the master of life.

Mikhalkov's latest work was shown at the annual Soviet film festival during the 13th Moscow International Film Festival and will soon be released. The film is called "Without Witnesses" and yet audiences will have the opportunity to witness a lone and very dramatic psychological duel between two people who used to be very close but became incredibly alien to each other.

Tatyana SAVITSKAYA

When we saw that charming and very spontaneous boy from the extremely popular film, "I Walk Around Moscow", we could never have guessed that Nikita Mikhalkov, the actor who was playing that boy and who is like him in so many ways, would in some three years become a leading Soviet film director and that each of his films would create quite a stir winning all sorts of awards at national and international film festivals. Nor could we have known that, despite his youth, he would soon acquire fame as an extremely gifted film director, and that thanks to his youth and talent, he would be regarded as a most unpredictable director in that each of his films is quite unlike its predecessor.

Today, with even lecture titles befitting him, Nikita Mikhalkov has proved that he can truly master any genre and that he has a perfect awareness of the times in which his films are set. It is possible to see from a list of his films that no subject or period defers his expression.

ANCIENT ARMENIAN MANUSCRIPTS PUBLISHED

The scholars at Matenadaran, the famous depository of ancient manuscripts in the Armenian capital Yerevan, have started to publish a series of popular science books in Armenian, Russian and English. It is being published on the basis of 15 thousand unique literary monuments in Armenian, Ancient Greek, Old Slavic, Arabic, Persian and other languages. The first book will be devoted to ancient medicine.

The depository was set up in 1920 on the basis of the Echmiadzin Monastery collection. Now they have over 115 thousand manuscripts and ancient documents, the earliest dating from the 5th century. This is the world's largest collection at its kind containing many valuable sources not only for Armenia but also for surrounding countries and their peoples.

A considerable part of the works was translated into Ancient Armenian in the 11th century by a group of translators headed by Merop Meshkiz, the creator of the Armenian alphabet. A monument to Meshkiz stands in front of the book storage building which is also a museum. They translated works by Aristotle and Plato. It is noteworthy that Euclid's geometry was translated into Armenian before it was translated into Latin, straight from the Greek original.

Over the past 40 years the Matenadaran researchers have published over 100 books and 12 volumes of research material.

The Hermitage Theatre

The Hermitage Theatre, a masterpiece of world architecture designed by famous Quezzi, will mark its bicentenary freshly restored. It was decided to restore the building which forms part of the famous Leningrad, all the more so as the interior of this miniature hall corresponds very well to the present leaning towards small stages with their special, intimate atmosphere, says Academic Boris Plotovskiy, Director of the State Hermitage Museum, a person who has devoted his entire scientific and creative work to one of the leading art treasures of the world.

An exhibition of works of art selected to compete for the 1983 USSR State Prize has opened at the Central Artists' Club, 14/10 Krymskaya Embankment in Moscow. We present two of the works: Pyotr Ossovskiy, "Red Square. Mansurov"; Givi Kandereli. Tapestry. "The Pirogovashvili Ballet"; (Niko Pirogovashvili is a well-known Georgian artist of the early 20th century.)

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SOLEMN RECORD

The bluntness of the beginning of the Russo-Georgian union has formed the basis of a new serial "Solemn Record" recently completed at Gruzafilm Studios by theatre director G. Lomidze.

This epic film covers a period from the second half of the 16th century, when Georgian king, Alexander the Second, began looking for links with Russia, and concluded with the Treaty of Goriyevo — first of

NEW SEASON AT MOSCOW MUSICAL THEATRE

According to tradition, the Moscow Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre has opened its 65th season in Moscow with "Bogatyr Oleg" by Pyotr Tchaikovsky. Staged by the theatre's founder Konstantin Stanislavsky, this opera has been in the repertoire of the theatre for sixty years.

The first premiere at this new season will be "La belle et la Bête" by Verdi which has been staged by the theatre's chief artistic director (askin Shevchenko). Choreographer Genrikh Mayorov will stage the ballet, "The Crimson Sails" by composer Vladimir Yurovsky. It is based on the novel by Alexander Griboedov. Two mas-acti ballets, "The Egyptian Nights" and the

Igor KATEN



A gift to the Motherland

A new painting — the copy from Van Dyck's portrait "Louis Warton" by Edward Mant — was added to the collection of the state picture gallery of Soviet Armenia. The painting was presented to Armenia by K. Aloyan, an American artist of Armenian origin from Los Angeles. He had bought it from an antique dealer in the fifties.

Many valuable works of art, paintings, ancient manuscripts and antiques were recovered from our compatriots over the past ten years, said V. Anazaryan, Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Contacts with Armenia in Diaspora.

Photo by Mikhail Surov

Photo by Mikhail Surov

WHAT'S ON!

September 27-30

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin), Bolshoi Theatre performances: 27, 30 — Verdi, "Aida" (opera); 28 — Glazov, "The Little Prince" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). Guest performances by the Novosibirsk Opera and Ballet Theatre from Uzbekistan: 28 — Gounod, "Faust" (opera); 29 — Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet); 27, 30 — Melikov, "A Poem of Two Hearts" (ballet).

Shchukin and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Puzhinskaya St.). 28 — Zhurbina, "Moscow Behind Us" (opera); 29 — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet); 30 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera).

Opera Theatre (6 Puzhinskaya St.). 27 — Zhurbina, "Pénélope"; 28 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess"; 30 — Kalman, "Evening Visitors".

Exhibition Hall, St. Petersburg. Show by V. Kiselev, "Dolby, or Vitor, or Kiselev". Tuesday, noon to 7 p.m.; Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Thursday, 12.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.; Friday, 6 p.m. to 1 a.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m. to 1 a.m.; Sunday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Monday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

FILMS

At the Deadline (Mosfilm Studios, USSR).

BUSINESS

Trade — synonym of peace

principle of commercial democracy.

Correspondent Mikhail Yel'yan, as opposed to prominent Japanese business representatives, did not say a few words about the opinion of the USSR on a trading partner. Below are their opinions:

Yasuo MATSUDA, President of the Kyoto Tsusho trading

Co., member of the Committee of Economic Organi-

zation:

I believe that the further

development and stability of the Japanese economy are unthink-

able without the prosperity

of all countries, including

the socialist coun-

try.

It is the USSR which is

the most reliable trading part-

ner.

Thirdly, reliability. After the

conclusion of a contract the

USSR firmly carries out all the

conditions that makes it a very

reliable partner. Moreover, the

Soviet Union, as everybody

knows, is the most reliable

partner in the world as far as

payments are concerned.

Thirdly, a worthwhile future.

The Soviet economy as a whole,

having in mind the long-term

perspective, develops reliably

and we have no doubts of its

future.

Tadao SAITO, president of

Japan Industry Co., Ltd.:

The USSR has been our most

reliable foreign trading partner

for 23 years now. We deal in

machines, medical equipment

and chemical goods. When Japan

was panic-stricken in connection

with the rapid spreading

of polio among children 23

years ago, our firm began im-

porting from the USSR live vac-

cine which only the Soviet

Union had at that time. This

helped quickly to eliminate a

very dangerous epidemic and

saves the lives of millions of

children. Many Japanese stren-

uously at that time could see with

their own eyes the high level

of Soviet medicine.

Unfortunately, the Japanese

political leaders suffer from

short-sightedness and are trying

today in every way to freeze

our cooperation. But we are

sure that the trend of realism

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What price a good horse?

This traditional international autumn auction of thoroughbreds and racing horses was held at the Moscow stud.

This time the auction offered racing horses and pedigree foals of the North Caucasus, Uzbekistan, the Baltic republics, and Azerbaijan. Together with traditional buyers from West Germany, Italy, Holland, Sweden, West Berlin, and Finland, the representatives of the United Arab Emirates attended the auction.

The most expensive horse at the auction was the Arab Onix: he was bought for 20,500 dollars. Dozens of selected horses reared at Soviet studs found new masters and travel to various countries.

A profitable deal was done with a group of American merchants who received the right to use the Arab stud Menev for 15 years. Money comes from the Moscow stud and is a pedigree horse. Their first payment for this line was 1,200,000 dollars.

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